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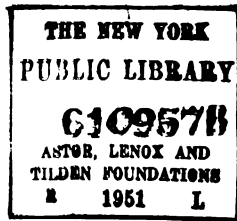
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Representative Men
of Manitoba.

HISTORY IN PORTRAITURE

A GALLERY OF MEN, WHOSE ENERGY, ABILITY,
ENTERPRISE AND PUBLIC SPIRIT HAVE
PRODUCED THE MARVELLOUS
RECORD OF THE PRAIRIE
PROVINCE

1902
THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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THE STOVEL COMPANY
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS
WINNIPEG

INTRODUCTION

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime
And departing leave behind us,
Foot prints on the sands of time."

ALL normally constituted individuals desire to win the approbation of their fellow mortals, and to occupy positions of honor, trust and influence in the community. When we find men indifferent in these respects, and especially in regard to the first proposition, it is safe to infer that they were devoting their energies exclusively to selfish or sordid pursuits to the exclusion of higher aims. In such cases it is obvious that the mental conditions are abnormal and therefore confirm rather than discredit the truth of the above sentiment.

It is equally evident that all intelligent normal minded men desire to perpetuate their names and achievements, at least within the circle in which they have moved, and the man who has this ambition to figure prominently among his fellow men and live in the memory of succeeding generations is the better for his aspirations and will lead a nobler and more useful life by clearly discerning and desiring that his record and achievements are factors in the development of his country, and destined to live and be remembered after he has passed over to the silent majority. The desire to escape oblivion is one of the most commendable sentiments of the human soul and probably the most far reaching in its relation to the material, intellectual and spiritual progress of our race.

The publishers of this work fully recognised these facts when its compilation was determined on. They felt assured that it would appeal to the finer sentiments of the most prominent and cultured people of the province, and the cordial reception it has received has fully justified the expectation.

This volume will perpetuate in portrait form the public life, professional eminence, and business enterprise of the Province of Manitoba in the year 1902, and while its present value is at once

Forayth signed 17, 1950

evident even to the casual observer, reflection will clearly indicate that in years to come it will possess historical worth beyond computation as well as become a source of enduring pride and pleasure to the friends and relatives of the men who have been deemed worthy to occupy a place in this truly historical gallery of honor. It is history in portrait form and in one respect at least will possess higher value than any written history or written biography could possibly claim, i.e., it is absolutely truthful, the features of each being left without comment to tell their own story. The uses of such a volume as this will be unlimited. In libraries it will be in constant demand, and for newspaper offices it will be invaluable.

Much time has been spent and expense incurred in the effort to make this volume thoroughly representative in character and true to name, the selections being made with the greatest possible care and in accordance with public estimation in each locality. A careful examination of these pages will clearly establish that of the really representative men of Manitoba the number whose portraits fail to appear is exceedingly small. Some few there undoubtedly are who owing to absence or other causes could not be obtained, and are therefore unavoidably and regretably absent, but it is quite evident that the omissions are few, thus constituting the work the most complete of its class ever published in Canada, if not indeed, in America.

People are apt to forget that history is now being made just as truly as it was by departed generations of men. Facts that may now be deemed of slight importance may have inestimable value to the future historian who writes the history of our times. For him this will be a valuable work of reference from which to glean information and draw inspiration while the sons and daughters will look upon the fathers who speak to them from these pages with veneration and with pride.

Long after all, whose portraits are contained in this work have crumbled into dust, future students of the dawn of the 20th century looking backward to study the people of this time as typified in "Representative Men of Manitoba, 1902," will no doubt find some of whom Fitz-Greene Halleck wrote—

“ — — the immortal names
That were not born to die.”

Historical and Commercial Review

OF

Winnipeg and Manitoba

AS early as 1738 a party of French adventurers from Quebec, under command of La Verendrye, who had power from the French authorities to penetrate into the interior of the country to the west of Lake Superior, arrived at the mouth of the Assiniboine, where it merges its waters with that of the Red River. The Assiniboine, so named from the tribe of Indians living in its vicinity, was renamed the St. Charles, and afterward the Upper Red River. At the junction of the two rivers a post was established, with the name of Fort Rouge.

In 1763 occurred the conquest of Canada by Great Britain, and some fifteen or twenty years after fur traders from Canada began to seek the Northwest fur trade with the Indians. In 1783 a powerful company of fur traders was formed in Montreal, consolidating the interests of several small private concerns, who had been struggling with each other for some time. This company bore the title of the Northwest Fur Company, and it soon began to push its operations inland to even the Athabasca and McKenzie Rivers. The trade of the Red River seems to have been, for some unaccountable reason, almost neglected, and it was only towards the close of the last century that we find mention made of the establishment of posts on the upper waters of what we now call the Red River. The Hudson's Bay Company had long confined their trade to the neighbourhood of Hudson's Bay—indeed, from 1670 to 1744, they had not established posts on the banks of the streams flowing into Lake Winnipeg. It is most likely that their first post on the Red River was established as late as 1796. For some years The Forks was resorted to simply as a camping place for the boat brigades passing up the Assiniboine River, whereon numerous forts were erected by the

Northwest Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, and a new body of traders who styled themselves the X Y Company. The last company was short-lived, amalgamating with the Northwest Company in 1804. About 1803 Alexander Henry, of the Northwest Company, who was in charge of the Red River district, sent a party of his men to build at The Forks the post afterwards named Fort Gibraltar, which at first probably consisted of one or two buildings only, for there is a record later on of a more extensive establishment than existed at this time. That a post of the Northwest Company was maintained at The Forks in 1803 and 1804 is settled by the journal of Alexander Henry, which is still in manuscript. By the erection of Gibraltar, the foundation of the future commercial greatness of the town was laid, for ever since that date mercantile business has flourished within what are now the limits of the City of Winnipeg. In 1811 Lord Selkirk, after obtaining control of a large share of the stock of the Hudson's Bay Company, secured from it a grant of land along the Red and Assiniboine rivers, covering an area of some 116,000 square miles, and induced a number of persons in Scotland and Ireland to avail themselves of what a writer in 1817 describes as the benefits of "liberty of conscience, freedom from taxes and tithes, and all the temptations of a land of promise painted in most glowing colors." The party sailed in the spring of 1811 for York Factory, but on arriving there found the season too far advanced to proceed on their journey to Red River. They accordingly wintered at York Factory, and suffered severely before they arrived at the Red River during the next year. Miles Macdonell was in charge of the party, and on arrival in the vicinity of The Forks, he paraded them, and exhibited his commission as governor of the colony, which apparently was the first occasion of such an official making his debut in this district. Other parties were sent out in 1813 and 1814 to augment the number of the first arrivals. A struggle for supremacy at once began between the rival companies which resulted in bloodshed on more than one occasion, and the total destruction of the Selkirk settlers, who were generally simple on-lookers. On March 17th, 1816, the Hudson's Bay Company people, who had a fort at Point Douglas, about three-quarters of a mile below The Forks, attacked Fort Gibraltar, of the Northwest Company, at the mouth of the Assiniboine, captured the inmates, ransacked their

stores, and finally razed the buildings to the ground, carrying away the timbers to Fort Douglas to use for their own purpose. Five days later they attacked the Northwest Company's fort at Pembina and destroyed it also. In the following spring the employees of the Northwest Company came in collision with the Hudson's Bay Company's people, under Gov. Semple, a few miles north of the present city limits, which resulted in the death of Gov. Semple and about twenty of his men, while only one Indian on the side of the Northwesters was killed. Then matters were in a very disturbed state until the coalition of these two powerful companies in 1820-21, when the Hudson's Bay Company established themselves at The Forks and opened stores to supply the settlers, traders and Indians with goods, so another era in the Trade of Winnipeg was entered upon. The Fort Garry, of which only the ruined back gateway now stands, was erected in 1835 by Gov. Christie.

Owing to dissatisfaction in the settlement and reported American intrigues, a body of British regular troops was sent out from England to Fort Garry in 1846, under command of Col. J. F. Crofton, consisting of 393 persons, covering detachments from the Sixth Foot, Royal Artillery and Civil Engineers. The troops returned to England in 1848, and in that year were succeeded by a corps of fifty-six pensioners, many of whom afterwards settled in the country with Lieut.-Col. Caldwell as governor of the colony. Again in 1857, 100 men of the Royal Canadian Rifles were sent around by the Hudson's Bay, like the others, leaving Canada for that purpose, and were likewise quartered at Fort Garry.

In 1847 a lengthy memorial and petition was forwarded by the settlers in the Red River Valley to the Secretary of State for the colonies, reciting the evils and hardships they endured under the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company and asking the Imperial Government to redress their grievances, but without suggesting what particular form the redress should take.

In 1857 a petition was sent to the Canadian Government, asking "That such measures might be devised and adopted as would extend to them the protection of the Canadian Government, laws, and institutions." And again in 1862 a similar memorial was presented to the same Government by one Malcolm McLeod. on behalf of the settlers.

Early in the year 1867 the inhabitants of the Red River settlement, then known as the district of Assiniboia, being dissatisfied with the Rule of the Hudson's Bay Company, addressed another memorial to the Imperial Government, this time expressing their desire to be included in the new Canadian Confederation, about to be launched on the sea of national existence. Complications connected with the Hudson's Bay Company's title to the region, no doubt, was the chief reason why the request of the petitioners was not at once conceded. It was, however, so obviously to the advantage of the young Dominion, whose aspirations were in touch with the wishes of the settler that an agitation was at once begun that culminated in four years in the incorporation of the entire Northwest Country with Canada.

During 1868 matters reached a climax in an abortive effort at Portage la Prairie to form an independent government. It was an out-break on a small scale of the ever-recurring struggle of all liberty loving races for representative institutions and self government, and though at the time the Imperial Authorities frowned down the movement, it was, without doubt, productive of lasting good to the community in drawing the attention of the Government to the serious grievances from which they suffered, and which they were ill-disposed to quietly endure.

After a long controversy between the Dominion Government and the Hudson Bay Company, the Imperial Government acting as both mediator and arbitrator, the former finally agreed to pay the Company \$15,000,000 to surrender its territorial rights to the Imperial Government which the latter would at once transfer to Canada, the Hudson Bay Company also receiving in addition to the cash, absolute title to seven million acres of land in what was then called the "great fertile belt." This agreement was reached in 1869, but was not consummated for a year or more owing to difficulties arising out of the rebellion.

During the same year (1869) the Dominion Parliament passed an act providing a territorial form of government for the country being acquired under the name of the North West Territories, Hon. Wm. McDougall being appointed Lieut. Governor. It is evident that the half-breeds entirely misunderstood as well as mistrusted the object and purpose of the Dominion Government in regard to them, for on the Governor proceeding to cross the

frontier from the United States at Pembina, he was met by an armed force of half-breeds representing the newly formed council, which was afterwards merged into the Provincial Government under the leadership of Bruce and Riel, who persisted in refusing Mr. McDougall admittance to the country.

The Dominion Government on learning of these events seemed loth to use co-ersive measures that might involve much bloodshed before the Provincial Government was overthrown and the authority of the Queen restored, but on the news of the execution of Thomas Scott, in March, 1870, reaching the east, a wave of indignation and resentment swept over the country. The Dominion Government in conjunction with the Imperial Authorities hurried up the fitting out of a military expedition that had been quietly organizing for some time. The expedition consisted of Imperial troops and Canadian volunteers mostly from Ontario and was placed in Command of Colonel Wolseley, The expedition left Toronto and Collingwood early in May, reaching Fort William by water, the last companies arriving at that place on the 21st of August. From Fort William, the overland route to Fort Garry was undertaken partly by small boats and partly on foot. Serious difficulties were encountered in travelling through the unbroken wilderness of forest, rock and marsh for about 500 miles. The advance portion of the expedition reached Fort Garry on the 24th August, to find the enemy fled and the fort evacuated which they at once peaceably possessed. Not a life was lost in any way in connection with the expedition.

The advent of the troops and restoration of order was soon followed by the arrival of Lieut. Gov. Archibald on the 2nd September, who immediately undertook the administration of civil affairs.

Since the termination of the troublesome transition period, the assertion of the Canadian Authority over the disturbed district and the admission of Manitoba into the sisterhood of provinces with the same powers of local self government as are enjoyed by all the others, the history of the province has been one of industrial, educational, and legislative development calling for no historical mention in a brief record of this kind.

Manitoba is the kernel of North America. It is the centre of the continent, and the richest food producing portion. It

occupies a position about equi-distant from the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico. It produces a better quality of wheat and a larger yield per acre than any other known region. For coarser grains it cannot be surpassed. It is one of the finest dairy and stock countries in the world. Its inland lakes of large extent are teeming with fresh water fish, that find a market in nearly all parts of Canada and the United States. Its climate is healthful and invigorating, such as cannot fail to evolve a physically and mentally vigorous race of men and women, who will make their influence felt in future history.

Manitoba as originally erected into a province in 1870 contained only 13500 square miles, but in 1881 was enlarged to its present dimensions. It has now an area of 73956 square miles, comprising some of the finest and most extensive wheat regions in the world. The area of land estimated as available for farming purposes is over 25,000,000 acres, while the amount actually under cultivation is only about 3,000,000 acres. The population at the present time (1902) is about 275,000 of whom 36,000 are farmers. Allowing five members to each farmers family would give a population of 180,000 living on farms and directly dependent on agricultural pursuits.

In 1883 there were 260,000 acres under wheat, yielding nearly 6,000,000 bushels. Four years later the acreage devoted to this cereal had risen to 432,000, and the yield over 12,000,000 bushels. Last year (1901) the acreage had reached 2,011,835, and the crop 50,502,085 bushels, being an average of a little over 25 bushels per acre. This year (1902) the area under cultivation owing to unfavorable conditions for plowing and seeding has not been increased to any considerable extent, but the complete returns when issued will probably show an even larger yield than last year's bumper crop. The increase during the same period in oats and other crops has been nearly as great.

The first census taken after Manitoba became a part of the Dominion was in 1871, the population at the time amounting only to 25,228. In 1881 it was 62,260, in 1891, 152,506, while according to last census, viz. 1901, it was 254,947.

Gratifying as is this showing, both in regards to increase of wheat yield and population for a country only opened up for settlement, and brought in communication with the outside world

a little over thirty years, indications point to a much more rapid expansion in the immediate future, an accelerated development that has in fact already set in.

The virtual exhaustion of the wild lands suitable for farming within the limits of the United States, has turned the attention of the people of the great agricultural States of the Union to Canada's mighty virgin empire of the finest grain, dairy and stock lands on earth.

As a result, a natural, not forced, tide of immigration is flowing over the border in an ever increasing volume, consisting of people speaking our own language, and trained under the same agricultural, social and political conditions that prevail in Canada, and whose advent in such numbers must assuredly tend to develop rapidly the latent wealth and resources of this young giant of the North.

That the prairie provinces of Canada will soon become the grainary and dairy of the British Empire, if not of the world, is no idle figment of an over sanguine imagination, but a logical prediction based on now well ascertained and generally conceded data. They have the climate, the soil, the extent, all they lack is a sufficient population with energy, enterprise and muscle, to develop the magnificent possibilities, with which Nature has so lavishly endowed this favored region, a lack that will rapidly cease to be, as the outside world is at last awakening to a realization of the magnitude and worth of our country.

Manitoba is by no means a treeless region, as many people unacquainted with the facts suppose. The proportion of forest and wood land to the total area is estimated at about forty per cent. Most of this is in the northern and eastern parts of the province, but even in the best agricultural districts, much timber exists along the streams and among the hills.

Although agriculture is now the chief industry of the province, and doubtless always will be its crowning glory, Manitoba is not without other exceedingly valuable assets in the form of forests, fisheries, and mineral deposits, which with the presence of coal in the adjoining district of Assiniboia, carry the promise of future profitable manufactures and commerce.

When in the spring of 1871 the Ontario and Quebec volunteers were disbanded many remained in Manitoba to cast in their lot

with the Canadians who began to flock into the settlement. Winnipeg, which was incorporated as a city in 1874, rapidly increased in population for a time, but as supplies were brought through the United States and down the Red River in steamboats, the cost of removing from Eastern Canada and the high values placed on all necessities of life proved a check to the settlement of the Province until in 1879, when the railway from Winnipeg south to the International Boundary opened for business in connection with the American line running to St. Paul. In 1880 came the beginning of the great land boom when settlers and money for investment came pouring in, and within a year the population of Winnipeg had increased from about 6,000 to 12,000. In the spring of 1881 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company began active operations, and within a few months the population numbered fully 20,000. Since the close of the boom the city has steadily progressed and is adding regularly to its population.

The geographical position of Winnipeg may be described briefly as follows : It is situated at the junction of the Assiniboine River with the Red River along the west bank of the latter stream. It is about 40 miles south of Lake Winnipeg, and 66 north of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada. Practically speaking it is on the eastern edge of the great prairie country which extends in this latitude from the line of the Red River, west to the Rocky Mountains. Ever since white men explored what is now known as the Canadian Northwest, the site of Winnipeg has been recognized as a central one for all matters of trade. It has been aptly expressed that "Winnipeg is the neck of a double funnel whose mouths gather the traffic of an empire and three oceans, the Atlantic, Pacific, and great lakes. With the growth of the West and ever increasing wants of the East, who will set a limit to prairie progress when the iron, coal, oil, salt and other products of near tributary districts are developed, and the fertile Province of Manitoba be under grain and cattle." To the east are the mining and timber districts of the Lake of the Woods ; to the north the mineral deposits, timber areas and great fisheries of Lake Winnipeg ; to the north-west the timber, salt deposits and fisheries of Lake Manitoba and Winnipegosis ; to the west and south the fertile grain lands which stand unrivalled in producing

the finest of all wheat known in the markets of the world. In all these directions are even now to be found vast herds of cattle, horses, sheep and other live stock. So completely is Winnipeg the central point in the Canadian West, that not a passenger, nor a letter, nor a pound of freight is transported in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or indeed from the east to any point in the Canadian prairie lands, but is routed via Winnipeg.

While the Red river in ordinary seasons gives a depth of water sufficient to permit of navigation by large river steamers from the international boundary to Lake Winnipeg, some improvements are necessary at extremely low water to enable lake vessels to ascend the river to Winnipeg, and the Dominion Government is now removing them. Unlimited supplies of iron ore of the richest quality, exist at Lake Winnipeg in juxtaposition to immense tracts of timber suitable for the production of charcoal. Lumber and firewood are now brought to the city from the lake. The customs return show that fresh fish amounting to thousands of tons are exported from Winnipeg to the United States as far east as New York and west to Denver.

By no better means can the permanent and successful growth of Winnipeg be shown than by a review of the population statistics of the past three decades. In 1870, 215 souls comprised the population of the village of Winnipeg, more generally known as Fort Garry. In 1874, when a city charter was secured, the population had reached 3,000; in 1876, to 6,500; in 1880 to 20,000; in 1889 to 24,500; and this spring the estimate is that there are fully 50,000 inhabitants within the city limits. The assessment for 1902 was as follows: Lands \$12,662,550; buildings \$11,276,310; personal \$4,676,950; making a total of \$28,615,810.

Exemptions, including churches, public buildings, etc., amounted in value to \$6,558,060, making a total value \$35,173,870. In 1874 the assessment of the city amounted to \$2,676,018, and in 1881 to \$9,195,435.

Naturally Winnipeg is the centre for the wholesale and jobbing trade of the great Northwest. Immense stocks of goods and merchandise, covering all varieties required to supply the wants of the districts devoted to grain production, stock breeding and cattle ranching, mining, lumbering and fishing, as well as the more diversified demands of the city, town and village people.

are to be found in the handsome buildings, supplied with all modern conveniences and appliances, which are a marked feature on the city's edifices. Shipments are daily made to points over 1200 miles distance, so extensive a range of country is supplied from this well stocked central market. The complete railway system radiating from Winnipeg afford great facilities to the retailer in the Province and Territories for the securing of his stocks at short notice, and experience has shown that the retailers and country merchants take full advantage of the situation.

At one time in the history of the city it was considered that Winnipeg would never be a manufacturing city; but this is already proved to have been a fallacy. As the population has grown industries of a varied character have been established.

Enquiries are frequently made of the Board of Trade from foreign and other capitalists as to the necessity and feasibility of establishing other and additional manufactories, and all indications point to investments in new branches of industries in the city as it increases in population.

While no accurate statistics are obtainable to show the actual amount of the volume of trade centered in the city, these are not required to get an impression of the total business transacted. There is a Bank Clearing House in Winnipeg and its records exhibit that in the year 1901 the total clearings were \$134,199,483, as compared with \$106,956,792 for 1900, while for the year ending 31st December, 1902, the clearings were \$188,370,003 as compared with \$134,199,483 for 1901. This statement shows an increase in the business of Winnipeg that is without a parallel in the history of any city in Canada and proves that the volume of business is advancing by leaps and bounds.

By the Clearing House records it is now shown that the business of Winnipeg has doubled in five years, Winnipeg has, for four or five years past, been third on the list of Canadian cities having Bank Clearing Houses.

Twelve chartered banks have branches in Winnipeg, the combined capital actually represented being some \$48,500,000, with nearly \$29,000,000 of reserved funds. These Banks find no difficulty in supplying ample funds for the handling of the Western grain crop and cattle, in addition to the ordinary mercantile business of the country.

The headquarters of the Manitoba and Northwest Territories grain and flour trade are to be found in the rooms of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, which Association comprises within its membership the principal millers, grain dealers and exporters of the west and many of the leading grain exporters of the Dominion resident in Eastern Canada, as well as prominent grain dealers of Minneapolis and Chicago. Incidentally it may be here mentioned that the total elevator storage capacity at Winnipeg and west thereof already reaches some 18,000,000 bushels, and this elevator system is probably not equalled any where in the world, including only first class buildings thoroughly equipped with the most modern machinery and appliances. All western grain exported to the east is inspected at Winnipeg by Dominion Government Grain Inspector.

As an illustration of the importance of the wholesale trade centered in Winnipeg, it is interesting to note that the Northwest Commercial Travellers Association, whose head-quarters are in the City, has a membership, including a branch in British Columbia, of 920, is one of the City's most prominent and influential business organizations, having already accumulated assets of \$36,357.

The Bell Telephone Company controls the public telephone business and has 1700 instruments within the city limits, and in the business centre most of the wires are placed underground. The most approved modern system has been installed, while a number of the provincial towns have already been connected with Winnipeg by long distance wires, and the whole system has recently been connected with the main trunk lines in Minnesota and Dakota.

Both electricity and gas is used for domestic lighting in the city, the City Corporation having its own plant for street lighting, there being already established 240 arc lights of high power.

The City also controls and operates the water supply for the city, having laid some 70 miles of mains, the source of supply being artesian, an apparently unlimited supply being obtainable from a system of wells situated to the west and within the limits of the city. There is now being pumped through the mains 2,000,000 gallons daily, the water being clear, sparkling and ice cold and with practically no trace of organic matter. The water

rates are based on the number of rooms in a building, an allowance of 45 gallons per day for each room being allowed and any excess above that quantity is charged for at 20c. per 1000 gallons and is determined by meters, which are placed in each building,

A wonderful advance has been made in recent years in improving and beautifying the streets of the city. At the present time there are 180 miles of sidewalk, (many of artificial stone), 125 miles of graded streets, 50 miles of asphalt, macadam and block paved streets; and an enormous amount of street improvement, principally in the direction of asphalt paving, is now being done.

Three of the leading thoroughfares of the city, Main, Portage and Broadway, are each 132 feet wide and paved throughout, the sidewalks being almost entirely of artificial stone, with full stone curbing. For a considerable part of its length Portage Avenue has an asphalted roadway 100 ft. in width. Broadway is beautifully laid out, having on each side a stone sidewalk, boulevard, paved driveway and boulevarded again to the double street car track in the centre of the street, the different strips of boulevard being planted at regular intervals with handsome elm trees, the latter being now the favourite tree of the city, as it thrives well and presents a rich and beautiful appearance.

The chief residential streets of the city are about 66 feet wide, laid out with sidewalks, and boulevards, planted with trees to stone curbing, enclosing a 24 feet driveway of macadm or asphalt. While but a few years ago visitors usually remarked upon the bare appearance of the streets and city in general, owing to the lack of trees, all comers now are loud in the praises of the beautifully laid out streets and the arching rows of handsome trees, situated in all parts of the city. Over 6,000 trees were set out in 1902. The care of the boulevards, already about 27 miles in length, as well as the parks and the city cemetery, are vested in the Winnipeg Parks Board, a body of broad-minded business men of the city who have shown an intelligent conception of their duties. The Board has nine parks scattered throughout the city, some of them upon the Assiniboine and Red River, the grounds being most tastefully laid out and showing a luxuriant wealth of trees, shrubs, and flowers as well as open spaces of carefully kept green lawns. The Board arranges a series of

evening band concerts in some of the parks, during the summer season. In connection with the street improvement system it may be noted that the city owns a stone quarry, where it obtains and prepares all the stone material necessary for street work, and it also owns and operates an asphalt plant, the work in both cases being done directly by day labor, under the direction of the city engineer.

A most complete and well managed fire brigade, with full equipment of steamers, chemical engines, etc., and general fire fighting appliances, is on duty night and day in three conveniently situated fire halls, alarms being given by means of an excellently arranged electric system, already comprising 83 alarm boxes. Over 400 hydrants are connected with the water works system and in districts where the water works system is not yet laid down, a large number of immense underground fire tanks are located.

It is a matter of particular comment on the part of visitors, that Winnipeg is an extraordinarily quiet and orderly city. Crimes against the person are almost unknown and the citizens can use the streets at nights with the same sense of safety as during the day. No doubt this happy state of affairs is owing to the character of the people themselves, but in an appreciable measure it may also be attributed to the high standard and efficiency of the police force of this city.

Winnipeg is not only the Commercial Capital of the vast extent of country lying between Lake Superior and British Columbia and north of the International line, but it is the centre for the Federal Government offices situated therein. The head land and timber offices of the Dominion Government for the west are located here. The principal custom house, registry of shipping, excise, weights and measures, food products examiners, coal oil, electric and gas inspection, post office inspection, grain, flour, hide and leather inspection, lands, intelligence office, Immigration, Warehouse Commissioner, Receiver General, Government Savings Bank, and other offices for the Canadian Northwest are placed in the city on account of its importance and central position.

Winnipeg is also the Provincial Capital, and in consequence the Manitoba Legislature, the government department of Agriculture and Statistics, Attorney General, Public Works, Treasurer and Provincial Secretary, with the Registrar General of lands have

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their official headquarters within the city limits. The superior courts are held here, which entails the attendance of the principal barristers and attorneys of the Province. With other government institutions, the Institute for the deaf and dumb is placed here.

The head offices of the Hudson's Bay Company (in America), the great land companies, and in a word all the great corporations doing business in this country, find it not only convenient, but necessary, for the proper transaction of their affairs to have their chief offices in what has been termed by a Governor General "the heart city of Canada."

The Winnipeg General Hospital is an institution which the city may well be congratulated on maintaining, for the great part, by her own contributions. The poor and suffering receive here the most careful and humane treatment in well appointed buildings at the hands of skillful and experienced medical men and nurses. During the year 1901 the number of patients treated was 2,773, and in the out-door department there were 1,607 consultations. The total revenue for the year from all sources was \$62,976, of which amount \$23,343 was derived from paying patients. The main institution has several branches in connection, such as a contagious diseases department, a maternity hospital, training school for nurses, etc.

A large number of philanthropic institutions and societies are to be found in Winnipeg. The Children's Home, the Women's Hospital Aid Society, the Children's Aid Shelter, the Woman's Home, and others carrying on important work, the cost being defrayed very largely by private contributions.

The Free Public Library, which is a development of a small library carried on for years by the Historical and Scientific Society, last year circulated 34,929 books to the holders of 1,486 tickets. The City Council has now procured a central site whereon to erect a large modern library building which, when completed, will be furnished with an excellent and extensive library, suitable for the needs of this provincial educational centre and the various demands of the city's population. The library at present is managed by a committee whose members are appointed jointly by the City Council and the Historical and Scientific Society. The Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society is one of the oldest public bodies of the province and has already

published and circulated 62 papers on subjects relating to the history of the Great West and on scientific features of the country. It also maintains a museum of historical and scientific value. The library of the Manitoba Legislature is situated in the Legislative Buildings and is open, for reference purposes, for the general public. The nucleus of a good commercial library, which includes the reports of the Canadian and Provincial Governments and of many Departments of the United States, together with a wide range of commercial papers and general statistical works, is to be found in the rooms of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, where it is placed at the service of the public.

Winnipeg is justly proud of her amateur athletic associations, whose representatives have not only built a high reputation at home for clean sport but have journeyed forth to both the United States and Eastern Canada and returned laden with honours gained in competition with the best amateur sportsmen of the continent. The Winnipeg Rowing Club was established in the early days of the city and still continues to flourish. Its oarsmen in various classes have from time to time been champions, not only of Canada but North America, meeting and defeating the best amateur oarsmen of the continent. The Winnipeg Canoe Club is one of the City's largest and most sociable organizations. In cricket, lawn tennis, lawn bowling, lacrosse, bicycling, football, and rifle and trap shooting the youth of Winnipeg are well known and highly appreciated both in Canada and the United States and indeed Winnipeg amateurs have made their mark in several lines of sport in Great Britain. In winter sports Canadian records show that Winnipeg stands with scarcely a rival in the Dominion. Montreal is the only Canadian city which has ever taken the Canadian hockey championship from Winnipeg and for years the amateur skating championship of America was held by a Winnipeg representative. St. George's Snowshoe Club is one of the oldest social amateur clubs of the city. Winnipeg is the greatest centre in America for winter curling, and Bonspiel week, in February of each year, brings to the city, from all over Canada between Lake Superior and British Columbia, many rinks. Last year one hundred and twenty rinks, including nearly five thousand curling enthusiasts, gathered in Winnipeg to compete for the championships and magnificent prizes offered by the Manitoba Branch of the Royal Caledonian

Curling Association. Not only do western Canadian curlers attend this great annual Bonspiel but clubs from several States of the Union and the Province of Ontario participate, and the fame of the Winnipeg Bonspiel has created such an interest in Scotland, the home of curling, that this year a number of Scotland's best rinks will journey to Winnipeg to compete with their Canadian brethren.

Social clubs and organizations of a varied character exist in large numbers, including such as the Manitoba Club, the Commercial Club, the Winnipeg Camera Club, the Winnipeg Operatic and Dramatic Society, the Womans' Musical Club, the Winnipeg Riding Club, all of which are thoroughly organized, have an extensive membership and are enthusiastically patronized. The Horticultural Society is a very useful association which does much to cultivate the tastes of the people in beautifying their gardens and homes, and the annual exhibition of the Society exhibits the interest of citizens and the wide range of rare flowers, plants and shrubs, which the rich soil and highly favorable climate of Manitoba can produce with care intelligently exercised. The Forestry Association is a comparatively new institution, which is already doing much good work. As might be expected, Winnipeg is essentially the convention city for the vast district between Lake Superior and British Columbia ; all sorts and conditions of religious, philanthropic, social, agricultural, professional and mercantile associations working in this vast extent of country make their headquarters and annual meeting place in Winnipeg, and this brings the people of the west into close touch with the capital city and no doubt contributes in creating that pride in Winnipeg, as the great Western Capital, which is found universally amongst western people.

There are a large number of churches in Winnipeg, the denominations having the following number of congregations :— Church of England, 11 ; Presbyterian, 10 ; Methodist, 9 ; Baptist, 6 ; Roman Catholic, 5 ; Lutheran, 5 ; Jewish, 2 ; Congregational, 1 ; Miscellaneous, 6. Many of these churches are very handsome edifices of stone and brick, with large congregations. The religions of the people by population by the census just taken is not available, but it is not probable that it materially differs from the census of 1891, when the following was the order

of numerical strength :—Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Congregational, Baptist.

Five daily newspapers, with a large number of weekly, semi-monthly and monthlies, covering a wide field of journalism, are published in the city.

The Red and Assiniboine rivers, within the city limits, are spanned by nine modern first-class bridges, eight being iron structures. Six of these bridges are for general traffic, two for railroad tracks only, and one railroad and foot passenger combined.

Winnipeg has probably the largest number of main and branch lines of railway centering in it of any city in Canada. Ten main and branch lines radiate from the city like spokes of a wheel to the north, east, south and west. Over 2,000 miles of tracks, in Manitoba alone, centre in Winnipeg. The principal offices, work shops, yards and supply depots of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Railway Company in the west are situated here. Without going into details, when it is stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has over sixty miles of side-track within the city limits, an idea may be had of the railroad interests of Winnipeg. From fifteen to twenty passenger trains depart from the Winnipeg stations every week day. Besides the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company, which now gives a suburban service, work has already been commenced by independent companies on the construction of electric lines extending up the Assiniboine River to Headingly, twelve miles, and down the Red River to Selkirk, twenty-two miles.

In addition to the elementary and secondary schools in operation under the respective systems there are four denominational colleges, making liberal provision for the higher education. These colleges, as well as the medical college, also situated in Winnipeg, are in affiliation with the University of Manitoba, which alone has the power of granting degrees. The Normal School, maintained by the Provincial Government, and devoted exclusively to the professional training of teachers who have previously received the requisite education, has also its home in the city.

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The Public Schools of Winnipeg are organized under authority of the General School Act. Their administration is in the hands of a local Board of Trustees elected by popular vote. Provision is made for both elementary and secondary education. Admission to all grades is free. The course of instruction in the elementary departments extends over eight years. Pupils are admitted to the Collegiate department on passing an examination on the subjects of the elementary course. Extended courses in elementary mathematics, are included in the programme. Many of the students prepare for the examination for teachers' certificates conducted by the Board of Education for the Province, and for matriculation into the University of Manitoba. There are at present in possession of the Board of School Trustees, eighteen buildings, containing a large number of school rooms. Nearly all the eighteen buildings are of brick. The rooms are large and well-lighted. Commodious play-grounds are provided with each building, that at the Central School covering an area of about three acres. The estimated value of sites and buildings is \$515,100. The furniture valued at \$24,300, brings the assets of the Board up to \$539,400. The expenses of maintaining the schools for the past year was \$118,867, exclusive of amounts required for new buildings and sites, and interest on debenture indebtedness of former years. Over eight thousand pupils were enrolled during 1901, with an average attendance of 6,735 in 125 departments. The teaching staff at the end of the year numbered, 120 ; 20 of whom are graduates in Arts, 37 hold first and 63 second-class certificates.

A few facts may be given about the colleges and university. The oldest of these is St. John's College, Anglican, the first educational establishment started in the country, which originated in the Red River Academy, in the early days of settlement. Some thirty years ago, under Bishop Anderson, it began to do college work, candidates being prepared for holy orders in addition to the ordinary work of a boy's school. It has a faculty of theology and lecturers who prepare students for the University examinations in arts, mathematics, natural science and modern languages, as well as for the local legal and medical entrance examinations. The college school is the chief meteorological station of the Northwest.

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St. Boniface College, Roman Catholic, started with a school which was opened there in 1818 by Abbe Provencher, afterwards Bishop. In 1885 Bishop Tache, who had succeeded to the see, erected a building for the college, and in 1880 the present commodious structure was commenced. It is beautifully situated in one of the most pleasant and best wooded portions of the town. The course includes Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and literature, history, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, higher mathematics, mental philosophy, natural science and theology, as well as a commercial course.

Manitoba College, Presbyterian, was established in 1871 at Kildonan, near Winnipeg, and in 1874 was removed to temporary quarters in the city. In 1875 it was moved to a site on Main Street, not far from the present C.P.R. station, and in 1881 a handsome building was erected, which has since been enlarged. In 1883 a faculty of theology was established, in addition to arts. The college admits female students, and many have already graduated at the University.

Wesley College, Methodist, established in 1888, admits female students and embraces theology as well as arts. It at present owns and occupies one of the finest buildings of the city.

The Medical College, established in 1884, has a well arranged building. Its classes are well attended.

Manitoba University is a Provincial body and the only degree conferring educational institution in the Province.

Of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition it has recently been written, "Winnipeg should be seen, if it is desired to see it at its best, in Exhibition week." With a sky overhead that in its azure brilliance outrivals that of Italy, with its broad streets and its handsome buildings bathed in sunshine, with the boulevards a carpet of verdure, and the trees shading its residential streets giving grateful shade, with the wide undulating expanse of the prairie in which the city is set like a giant, dotted with farms and diapered with fields—it is then, in the month of July, that the stranger who desires to see the Metropolis of the Canadian West at its best, should come to form his impressions. For a week the whole city is en fete. Its hotels are crowded, but private hospitality supplements the extraordinary demand for bed and

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board. Flags are fluttering everywhere. Every store or office has its bunting flying, and Winnipeg might well be called, "The City of Banners."

Not only will the visitor see the city at its best, if he comes in July, but he will have the opportunity of seeing the third largest Fair to be seen on the American continent. To this proud position has the Winnipeg Industrial reached, after but ten years of existence, managed with admirable judgment and skill, the foremost citizens of Winnipeg freely give their services as directors, having its headquarters in the Capital City of the North-West, thereby securing facilities of transportation not obtainable elsewhere, backed up by the richest purely agricultural country in the world,—a country peopled with skilled and enterprising men, anxious to keep themselves in every way abreast of the march of modern improvement,—when these things are taken into consideration, the progress of the Industrial, marvellous as it appears, is explainable.

The Winnipeg Industrial has been one of the chief educational factors in the life of the people of the Canadian West. Its sphere of influence extends over one-fourth of a continent. Exhibits are received from the Mississippi to the Coppermine—from the eastward to the westward oceans. The social features of the Exhibition are becoming each year more conducive to social advancement, for it gives to men who for months are shut up on their farms and only by reading and conversation can keep themselves in the line with modern thought and progress, an opportunity of seeing the things of which they have read, of meeting men of wider knowledge and diverse views, and thus, while "knowledge grows from more to more, there is also at work those large assimilating influences necessary to the truest development of a young country with such a cosmopolitan population. To many thousand farmers in the Great North-West, Exhibition week forms the red letter day of their year—a time when healthy amusement and pleasure, the intense liking for which the Anglo-Saxon subordinates for fifty-one weeks, can be enjoyed to the full."

The growth of the Industrial is characteristic of the rapidity of western development. Ten years ago it was non-existent; to-day it owns property valued at considerably over \$100,000.

During the week of the Fair of 1902 more than 100,000 people passed through the turnstiles, and the receipts from this source alone aggregated \$42,775.

Year by year it is found that Manitoba's natural resources are greater and more varied than had been supposed, and just in proportion to such revelations does the probable future growth and importance of Winnipeg appear to increase. At one time Manitoba was supposed to be purely a wheat country, and now it has been proved beyond all doubt that it is also a dairy country of the first class. Creameries are in operation all over the Province, their output being sent to Winnipeg for disposal by local consumption and export. Train loads of the fattest and best of cattle are shipped annually to Eastern Canada and England, This year 60,000 or 70,000 head will be exported from the west, and Winnipeg is the headquarters of the trade, indeed the central offices of the greatest exporting firm of Canada is in the city, and they have also an immense abattoir and yards established here.

The gold bearing rocks of the Lake of the Woods, while not within the political boundary of Manitoba, are so close to it that for all commercial purposes that district is largely tributary to Winnipeg for its supplies.

In Lake Winnipeg, on Black Island, within one hundred miles of the city, are two large and valuable deposits of iron ore, Four tons of this ore were shipped to Chicago for treatment, receiving the following certificate from the Car Wheel Works:— "After being purified we operated upon it in various ways, and have produced carburet of iron, iron, steel and paint. We further say that the quality of this ore is far superior to anything yet brought to our works for treatment, as from its composition it works and smelts much easier and with less fuel, and contains its own flux, melting in a common cupola furnace without any other addition except fuel, and we are fully satisfied that with proper furnaces these ores can be made to produce all the grades of iron and steel required for commercial purposes." Vast forests of timber most suitable for the manufacture of superior charcoal are on the island adjacent to the iron deposits, and any quantity, reaching to hundreds of thousands of acres, line the shores of the lake, which is nearly three hundred miles in length. Capital is required to work these mines and erect the necessary blast furnaces.

The fishing grounds of Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba and Winnipegosis, and hundreds of smaller bodies of water, have scarcely been touched on yet, and already the exports to the United States amounts to millions of pounds per year. Illustrating the unrivalled quality and supply of the lake whitefish it may be said that the markets in Toronto, New York and Buffalo to the east, Minneapolis and Kansas City to the south, receive regular shipments from Winnipeg. The fish are frozen, both naturally and by artificial means, and kept in that condition in freezing houses for shipment at any season, so that they are turned out fresh and firm.

Building stones and brick clays are found in unlimited quantities near to the city, and the tall and stately edifices lining the streets of Winnipeg bear testimony to their appearance and quality. The coal mines of the west and south-west are being worked, and the product already supplies, to a considerable extent, the wants of Winnipeg and the rural districts where firewood is not utilized. So vast are the deposits of coal that thousands of square miles are underlaid with them.

Prior to the existence of Manitoba, as a Province of the Dominion, and indeed for sometime afterwards, practically all the salt consumed in this western country was obtained from deposits which exist in the neighborhood of Lake Winnipegosis, and, except to some extent for local purposes, these deposits are not yet utilized, but it is only a question of time when they will be largely drawn upon to meet the demand of the Northwest, and this matter, as affecting the Winnipeg trade, is well worthy of investigation.

In this climate one of the chief materials used in the construction of frame buildings is paper, and as a consequence immense quantities of it are used annually, and it comes from long distances to the south and east, the freight being a large item in its cost, laid down here. Here the raw material—straw—can be had in abundance, in fact such immense quantities of it result from the growth of wheat and other grain that it has in very many cases to be burned in order to get rid of it. Paper mills would give a market for at least a portion of this excess of straw and not only for building paper but for the coarser kinds of wrapping paper. Not only straw as a material for paper may

be had in any quantity, but immense areas of poplar and spruce are to be had in localities convenient to the city, practically unlimited quantities may be had on and adjacent to the shore line of Lake Winnipeg, and the manufacture of wood pulp is certain in the near future.

The Board of Trade has arranged with the Minister of Agriculture for the Department to make a series of tests in connection with the growth of sugar beet root with a view to enlisting capital in the manufacture of beet root sugar. The soil here is particularly adapted for beet raising, while the freight now paid on sugar alone would give much profit. The city has an unlimited supply of pure water, and a high quality of lime can be made almost within the city limits.

Manitoba is noted for the excellence of its vegetables, and farmers frequently do not know how to dispose of their prodigious crops of potatoes. Two pickle factories are now in operation in the city, turning various vegetables into pickle products, which find a ready sale throughout the whole west.

Pork and meat factories and curing establishments are already situated here, but meat canning will become a paying business as soon as the consuming population of the West increases. Business can be carried on here cheaply, being so near to the supply point of the raw material, and this business cannot fail in reaching gigantic proportions, the farms of Manitoba and the western ranches providing an inexhaustible supply of animals.

These industries are but a few of those that might be mentioned and are simply referred to as instances where capitalists seeking investments should make enquiries. A new country like the Canadian West, rapidly developing, offers a field for investment such as cannot be found in older lands.

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